THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVI., No. 788. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATION.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTIFICATION.
In re DANIEL GEORGE MUNRO, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late DANIEL GEORGE MUNRO, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to the undersigned with as little delay as possible;—and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to furnish particulars to the undersigned before the 31st day of October, 1865.

WILLIAM TARRANT,
Administrator in China.
28oc 631 Shanghai, 26th Aug., 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WEBB, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June, 1864

DENT & Co.
15oc 620 Shanghai, 14th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES COLNETT and Mr. HENRY RICHES HEARN, were admitted partners in our Firm, on the 1st of June.

WALLER & Co.
16oc 624 Shanghai, July 15th, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector, and General Commission Merchant* at this port, under the style and Firm of GUNDRY & Co.

Offices at *Laou Felecha*, Foochow Road.

ALFRED A. GUNDRY.
tf 605 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Our Business in London hitherto conducted under the style of J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, and that in Hankow under the style of R. C. D. MOFFAT, will henceforth at both places be carried on under our own firm

We have also opened a Branch of our firm at Yokohama.

Mr ROBERT CAIRICK DONALDSON MOFFAT and Mr. FRANZ BORNTRAEGER, have this day been admitted Partners in our firm.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
2de 603 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as a *Public Silk Inspector* at this Port.

J. T. BRAND.

Temporary Office at the Silk Godown of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.

Hong name—*E-Yuen* 義源

tf 601 Shanghai, 20th May, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. KNOOP is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
80c-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in Hankow.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY SMITH, has this day been admitted a partner in our firm, which now consists of Mr. JAMIESON ELLES, Mr. EDMUND PYE, and Mr. HENRY SMITH.

ELLES & Co.
15oc 621 Amoy, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned has this day established himself at Ningpo as *Commission Merchant*, under the style of ERNEST MAJOR & Co.

ERNEST MAJOR.
16se 606 Ningpo, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from his date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. HUGH MORRISON was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of GAVIN & MORRISON.

JOHN GAVIN.
tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves at this port, as *Public Silk Inspectors and General Commission Agents*, under the style and firm of BLAND, DOWNIE & Co.

CHARLES S. BLAND.
JAMES S. DOWNIE.
16se 630 Yokohama, 1st August, 1865.

NOTICE

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.
tf

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq. *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. TYERS, Esq., (Messrs. Glyphant & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22ndAug., 1864

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

CITY OF GLASGOW
Fire Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital, £600,000
Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864,
(£460,000.)

Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1863.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.).
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Techuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY, & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.

CAPITAL,.....2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY, & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BURTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENIS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OKLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

THE
North-China Insurance Company
(ESTABLISHED 1ST JANUARY, 1865.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 1,250,000, IN 250 SHARES OF TAELS 5,000 EACH.

Paid up Capital, Taels 1,000 per Share.

DIRECTORS.

L. G. DUNLOP, Esq., (Messrs. Birley Worthington & Co.,) Chairman.
E. H. LAVERS, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
SOL. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
H. HOWE WIGGINS, Esq., (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.)
DAVID REID, Esq., (Messrs. Reid & Co.)

THE Company being about to be reorganized for a further term of three years, from 1st January, 1866, applications for Shares will be received by the undersigned until 31st October current.

A certain number of shares have been allotted to London, but further applications from there will be received until 30th November.

Applications for Shares, from persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents, to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

By order of the Directors,

J. S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Directors of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and I agree to pay the first call of Tls. 1,000 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant

tf 625

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital £650,000.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above society, is prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £7,500, against loss or damage by Fire.

1.—On Buildings and Goods stored therein.
2.—On Vessels lying in port and Goods on board.

F. R. GAMWELL.
23de 611 Shanghai, 24thJune, 1865.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. W. HOLTZAPFFA. has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.
LINCKER & Co.
632 7oc Swatow, 10th August, 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been instructed to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, within his Godowns, Foochow Road, on *Tuesday next*, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

J. O. B. in a Triangle & 4 below—

82 Boxes Camphor.

Saved from the wreck of the S.S. "*Wokee*."
P. MACLEAN.
o 633 Shanghai, 1st Sept., 1865.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER, AND ELECTRO PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. (Established 1749), Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up extensive Workshops with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

WATCHES

adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas.

CLOCKS;

Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket, Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

Benson's 4-Guinea London-Made Patent Lever Watch,

Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, Ex a 1⅞ to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.

Benson's £2 10s. Horizontal Watch,

Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Cases, 1⅞ to 2 inches in diameter, a sound and useful Watch.

Benson's 5-Guinea Lady's Gold Watch,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance.

Benson's 6-Guinea Gentleman's Gold Watch,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with a pure white enamelled dial, and elegantly engraved or engine-turned case.

Benson's Indian Watch,

a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases, £25.

Benson's Exact Watch,

Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature. Silver Case, £21 and £25; Gold Cases, £40 and £45.

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. *Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper.* All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

J. W. Benson, having made arrangements with numerous Manufacturers of every description of Goods, residing in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, will undertake commissions to purchase and ship to all parts of the world their productions at the manufacturers' prices, charging the usual commission upon the amount of order.

J. W. Benson, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, and of the Chronograph Dial, by which was timed "The Derby" of 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. Prize Medallist, Class 33, and Honourable Mention, Class 15.

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
24fe1866 634 2nd September, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kaufman, the Chaplain.

At half-past 10 o'Clock in the Morning,
and 4 „ „ Afternoon.
Seamen are earnestly invited to attend.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 5	Hankow,	Aug. 27
Hongkong,	Aug. 28	Nagasaki,	Aug. 25
Tientsin,	Aug. 26	Kanagawa,	Aug. 26

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, ... May 30 | Received via Marseilles.
Shanghai, ... May 22 | July 17th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS
For the week ending September 2nd, 1865.

Aug.	Malwa		Patna	Benares.
	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Tls.
26,	640 a 670	.....	390	380
28,	625 a 650	.....	383 a 391	378
29,	.....	610	400	.....
30,	585	.....	390	380
31,	580 a 585	.....	385 a 390	.....
Sept. 1,	.....	610 a 620	385 a 392	.....

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 24th August, Captain D. G. Munro, of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s service, aged 51 years.

At Shanghai, on the 30th August, 1865, at 5.20 P.M., Mary D. Wainwright, wife of James E. Wainwright, Esq., of San Francisco, Calm., U.S.A.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 1st, *Morning Star*, (Br. ship), Johnston, from Newchwang; *Sea Witch*, (Br. ship), Hughes, from Newchwang; *Kiangtse*, (Am. str.), Gray, from Ningpo; *Cadiz*, (Br. str.), Somnes, from Hongkong; *Nanzing*, (Br. str.), Tulloch, from Tientsin.

DEPARTURES.—Augt. 31st, *Johanna*, (Dan. brig), Christiensen, for Tamsui; *Lightfoot*, (Br. bq.), Risk, for Nagasaki; *Seamew*, (Br. bq.), Taylor, for Swatow & Hongkong; Sept. 1st, *Oriflamme*, (Am. str.), Lane, for H'kong via Nagasaki; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, for Ningpo; *Kelso*, (Br. ship), Black, for London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.—Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Singapore*, from Hongkong,—Messrs. Meyers, Bisdon, and Ives. Per steamer *Oriflamme*, from Hongkong,—Mesd. Delano, (3) Miss Church, and Mr. F. D. Hitch. Per steamer *Nanzing*, from Tientsin,—Messrs. Bowra and Kleinwachter.

DEPARTURES.—Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Pekin*, for Nagasaki,—Messrs. J. Dann, A. Theric, E. A. Still, A. Ibert, D. Muirhead, G. E. Potts, S. Breuell. Per *Ganges*, for Yokohama,—Messrs. A. Urquhart, W. Kempiner, P. Schzer, Alex. Leith.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore*, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Monday next, the 4th inst.

The London Mail of the 26th July, due in Hongkong on the 8th Sept., and here on the 13th.—It arrived last year on the 9th Sept., per *Nepaul*.

The French Mail of August 19th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Sept., and here on the 5th of October. It arrived last year on the 4th of October per M. I. Str. *Hydaspe*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, *2 mace 5 cand.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 9h. P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

INEXPERIENCE in judicial forms, and a somewhat misty idea of the law of evidence may be adduced as excuses for the curious judgment pronounced by Mr. Acting Consul-General Bradford in the Bird case, which we publish to-day. On no other grounds can we account for the finding, which to our mind is diametrically opposed to the sense of the testimony brought forward. Were the charges against the defendant supported solely by the assertions of Akin the overlooker, and Ado the boy, we should attach little weight to them, but the evidence was circumstantial as well as direct, and left no doubt that with intent to do something or other the defendant had broken into the godowns during the night of a day subsequent to his dismissal. What that design was can only be judged by his actions after effecting an entrance; but in the eye of the law he was undoubtedly guilty of burglary. So it did not appear to the Court, for they brought him in not guilty under the fifth charge. The judgment, when put into English, proceeds in the next place to set forth what we cannot but believe to be a most fatal precedent—that when a paid servant is entrusted with the sale of goods, under instructions not to sell below a certain price, any monies obtained by selling above that limit price are rightfully his, unless he be found out. For Bird was either in the right or in the wrong in appropriating the surplus of Taels 40.90 accruing from the higher rate at which the iron was sold. If he was in the right, why direct him to "pay and deliver to Messrs. Hall & Holtz and E. A. Reynolds the amount claimed as remaining unpaid;" if in the wrong, how was it that he was acquitted of the charge of embezzlement. There is but one way out of this dilemma, viz. to assert that the money was held by Bird as still due to Hall & Holtz, and that he was therefore guilty of no more than neglect in not accounting for it. But the defendant himself, by his assertion to Mr. Reynolds, and the defendant's counsel, by the plea of supposed custom amongst auctioneers and others, effectually closed this door of escape. Bird had evidently no intention of returning the money inasmuch as he believed or affected to believe that it was his by right. The same remarks apply to the sale of the Singapore beams. The defendant must have known what the beams cost, and in selling them without authority at a lower figure, the presumption is that he had no intention of rendering account sales. At any rate he did not do so, although some five months had elapsed between the date of sale and his dismissal. There was no attempt made to controvert the facts that the beams were sold, and that no account was rendered, and if this does not amount to at least a presumption of embezzlement we confess ourselves utterly devoid of common sense. But when we add to this that Bird concealed the theft committed by his boy, and pocketed the three dollars cumshaw given by the purchaser of the beams, the suspicion becomes to our mind a certainty. However, so it did not appear to the Acting Consul-General, for on the third charge also the defendant was brought in not guilty of embezzlement. We have already put one clause of this astounding judgment into English. Let us now see what the clause just alluded to means. It means simply this, that when goods are committed to the care of a paid servant, with orders not to sell them without special instructions, that servant is at liberty to disobey the orders he has received, to sell the goods at a loss, to give no account of the sale and return no proceeds, although the goods have been sold for ready money, and, finally, that with every presumption against him that servant will, when brought to the bar of his country, be acquitted of embezzlement, and be required only to pay the amount which for his own ends and to the actual loss of his employers he has realised. We must congratulate the defendant on the Court which tried him. He was indeed fortunate beyond the lot of most men, but we are much mistaken if this decision, which to us seems absurdly ludicrous, will not have the effect of making European employers particularly cautious when hiring American servants. If no protection is extended to property confided to the charge of Americans the result must be that an American subject will find it vain to apply for the situation of godown-keeper or overseer. We therefore consider that Mr. Bradford's judgment is not only diverting in itself when taken in connection with the evidence, and unjust to the complainants, but that it inflicts a deadly injury on a class of American citizens which comprizes most estimable and trustworthy members.

We would suggest an appeal to the Consul General, but, in view of the muddle which the Court made of the case, it is impossible to say whether Bird appeared as a prisoner or a defendant. The prosecutors refused to enter a civil action, although pressed to do so, and the judgment itself was docketed "Burglary." Yet the account furnished to the complainants speaks of "the civil case" (which in reality had never any existence) having been dismissed, which it certainly never was. If the case was in reality criminal, then the prisoner has got off by a piece of good fortune which does not often attend gentlemen in his unfortunate position. If, on the contrary, it was civil, the complainants are entitled to a rehearing before the Consul General, and in that case we can have no doubt as to the result.

THE American and English Consuls have been officially notified that the bodies of Burgevine, his English companion and the soldiers of the guard, are lying at a village in a north-westerly direction from Ningpo, and we understand that steps will immediately be taken to have the corpses identified. If, as report states, they have not been sheltered from the sun, wind or rain, it will of necessity be impossible to identify either Burgevine or the Englishman by personal appearance. Indeed under such circumstances, and with such weather as we have lately had, the skeletons would alone remain. However, in this particular case there need be no difficulty in ascertaining all the needful particulars, for even a mere skeleton would be sufficient to establish Burgevine's identity. The wound received by him three years and a half ago injured a bone which can easily be recognised, and by this mark alone a cheat if attempted could be discovered. Again, if the deceased men have been decapitated one of the vertebræ of the neck will be either bruised or altogether wanting, but the simple process of counting the vertebræ will set this point at rest. We are therefore under no apprehension that testimony sufficiently accurate will not be afforded by the bodies themselves, no matter in how advanced a state of decomposition.

We have on more than one occasion pointed out the causes which led to the infraction of treaty rights in the case of Burgevine, and referred to the extraordinary action taken by the American Chargé d'Affaires. It now only remains to bring forward a few facts which seem to throw light on the fate of Burgevine and his companions. While at Amoy Burgevine visited the American Consul, but that official, for reasons which no doubt appeared conclusive to him, took no measures to arrest him. Meanwhile Stanley Bennet had been offered four hundred dollars by a gentleman connected with a mercantile house, to place Burgevine within the rebel lines, but on account of some old score which had left a deep seated desire for vengeance in the negro's breast, he decided on betraying his charge and forfeiting the prize held out before him. The mode of his treachery has already been clearly related, suffice it to say that Burgevine was discovered under some planks in the boat, armed to the teeth, but on being dragged out surrendered quietly and was, with his companions a Portuguese and an Englishman, put in irons. The three were then carried to the Hien's yamên and placed in confinement. The American Consul hearing of what had occurred, demanded Burgevine's rendition, but was met by taunts levelled at his dereliction in duty in not arresting Burgevine when he had him in his power. The Consul, incensed, issued an ultimatum—Restore him by 12 o'clock to-morrow or I will take him by force.—At midnight Burgevine and the others were despatched under military escort to Foochow, and the American Consul was for the first time apprised of the fact when he found the breakfast which he had sent to the prison for Burgevine returned untasted. He refused to believe the intelligence, and at 12 o'clock he with some companions forcibly entered the Hien's yamên, and searched the prison. Therein (a fact highly significant in itself) are found an American and two Frenchmen. The former is borne off in triumph, but the latter are left to bewail their sad fate. The triumph is, however, of short duration. The American is not Burgevine but some luckless fellow-countryman of whose incarceration nothing was known. Truly the treaties are peculiarly carried out when an American and two Frenchmen are imprisoned by the Chinese authorities within call and under the very eyes of their Consuls!

Did the English Consul know that Burgevine was accompanied by an Englishman, and if so, did he apply for his rendition? In Burgevine's case we acknowledge that the Chinese may have had some faint excuse, since the American Consul had to a certain extent not only refused to do his duty but had assisted an American citizen to break the provisions of the treaty and the law of the United States. But nothing of this kind could apply to an English subject. The English Consuls have personally done their duty, and have punished all attempts to break the treaty, an instance of which had occurred at Amoy within the last year. What, again, was the offence committed by the Englishman? He had broken no law, he was merely in a boat with Burgevine, a circumstance suspicious in itself but amounting to nothing like proof of guilt. He carried no contraband, yet the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy, clothed with a little brief authority derived from a semi-barbarous government, was so forgetful of his duty as a European that, if he did not recommend that the Englishman should be sent to Foochow, he at least never warned the Chinese against their designed infraction of the English treaty. Burgevine, then, and the others were forwarded to Foochow. Did the English Consul at Foochow know that an Englishman in irons passed his very door on his way to Soochow, without demanding his rendition? We trust not. If he was cognisant of it we envy him neither his conscience nor his prospects of promotion in the service.

From the time that Burgevine left Foochow until his reported death by drowning we know nothing certain. It were well, however, to sift the rumours which obtained credence at the time. It was said that he had arrived at Soochow. How did that report arise? We are disposed to think that he reached the neighborhood if not the city itself. Now at the time of Burgevine's reported arrival at Soochow, Li, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, was absent at Nanking, and the administration of those affairs was entrusted to Ting Taotai, Ying Taotai, Wu Taotai and Li Hung-sung. They, then, would have dealt with Burgevine on his arrival. But he did not arrive, say the mandarins; he with his companions and a guard of twenty Chinese were drowned on their way. Where is Ting Taotai now? He is on sick leave. Is he sick? We don't believe it. Do the Chinese believe it? There are some at least who do not, and they assert that he has obtained leave on account of some threatened American complication. He has heard that an American naval force is on its way to China, and he wishes to shirk the responsibility of office during the next few months. So even his fellow officials say. But there is no American complication, and why then should he fear? We imagine, however, that we have got a clue to the difficulty. The Acting Futai of Kiangsu received some time ago a report from Li Hung-sung to the effect that he (Li) had put two white men and one black man to death. Now Li Hung-sung is stationed at an out of the way place where foreigners would be very unlikely to pass unless brought thither by force, and thus if the Portuguese of the party was of a particularly dark complexion the chain of circumstantial evidence would be almost complete, and the fate of Burgevine and his companions would be fully accounted for. As we have said, however, light will soon be thrown on this matter, if the bodies now stated to belong to Burgevine and the others are genuine.

We cannot within the limits of one article do justice to the many important points which will be found scattered through what we have just written, but we doubt not that discussion will be aroused by the facts now brought forward. We would in conclusion, offer a word of advice to our countrymen holding appointments under the Chinese government. We assure them that there are many ways by which they may prove their usefulness, and gain the respect of their employers, other than by acting as the bailiffs and petty executioners of the authorities. Although it so nearly concerned him, we have no hesitation in saying that it would have been a long time before Tsêng Taotai would so far have forgotten his dignity as to manifest as much zeal as Commissioner Hughes manifested in hunting such a broken down and insignificant man as Burgevine. Gordon was justly proud of the order which in a manner was created to honor him, but if any of that pride still clings to him it will doubtless receive its death blow when he hears that the same honor that was conferred on him now decorates the breast of Stanley Bennet's confrère. If Mr. Hughes has merited the Chinese order of the star and dragon we may soon expect to hear that his black companion has been, on account of his more active endeavours, decorated in addition with the yellow jacket.

Summary of the Week.

SINCE our last weekly summary the weather has continued fine with occasional light showers and a rapidly descending temperature. Strange to say, the sanitary condition of the settlements has become far less satisfactory than it remained during the prevalence of hot weather. Cholera has made its appearance, and already several fatal cases have occurred.

Nothing of interest has transpired, if we except a notification issued by the Acting Futai of the province, forbidding Chinese shippers to charter foreign vessels. This has given rise to some discussion, but practically the decree has proved inoperative as the native merchants continue to ship their produce in foreign bottoms. The well known steamer *Fire Dart* which has for so long traded on the Shanghai and Ningpo line, has been sold for the sum of $65,000. She will for the future run between Hongkong and Macao. Two Manilamen, arrested for the murder of a sampan man, have been handed over to the Spanish Consul. We learn that they will be sent to Manila to stand their trial.

From the River Ports and the North we have received no advices of importance.

Our Nagasaki correspondent informs us of a grand commemoration held at that port on the occasion of the Fête Napoleon. A full report of the proceedings will be found in our Daily issue.

The mail from Yokohama arrived yesterday with dates to August 26th; nothing of political importance had transpired. The Races and Regatta had come off very successfully in spite of the intense heat of the weather.

The *Labourdonnais* has just arrived with the French Mail of July 17th and telegrams to August 5th. The news is utterly unimportant. The following is the Circular of Commerce Telegram,—

TELEGRAM.
London, Aug. 5th, 1865.

Cotton 11¼d., Grey Shirtings 14s. 6d., Tea dull, Silk, Tsatlee 30s. dull, Silver 60½ Dollars 60d., American Tea all sorts firm (?), Green (?) 55 cents, Oolong (?) 43 cents, Consols 89. Discount 3¼ per cent (?)

The Homeward mail is advertised to close at 9 P.M. to-morrow (Sunday.)

CUSTOMS' GAZETTE.
No. 3.

16TH AUGUST, 1865.

J. Smith, Clerk of the Second Class, to be Clerk of the First Class, at *Shanghai*.

H. Korsch, Clerk of the Third Class at *Canton*, to be Clerk of the Second Class at *Shanghai*.

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J. Jones, Clerk of the Third Class, to be Clerk of the Second Class, at *Amoy*.
J. Alex. Man, Secretary to the Inspector General, to be a Clerk of the Second Class, unattached, for study at *Peking*.
W. Cartwright, Clerk of the Fourth Class, unattached to be Secretary to the Inspector General.
E. C. McI. Howra, Clerk of the Third Class, unattached, to be Clerk of the Third Class at *Canton, vice* Hanbach.
F. Kleinwachter, Clerk of the Third Class, unattached, to be Clerk of the Third Class, at *Swatow*.
F. A. E. de Champs, Clerk of the Fourth Class, unattached, to be Clerk of the Third Class, at *Chefoo, vice* Thomas, resigned.
Gustav Detring, Clerk of the Fourth Class, at *Amoy*, to be Clerk of the Fourth Class, unattached, for study at *Peking*.
F. E. Woodruff & E. C. Tainton, to be Clerks of the Fourth Class, unattached, for duty at *Peking*.

Inspectorate General of Imperial Maritime Customs.

Peking, 15*th August*, 1865.

Report *of trial held at the United States Consulate General on the 5th and 6th July, 1865, before O. B. Bradford, Acting for the Consul General, and J. F. Seaman Jr., and F. E. Foster, Associates.*

United States *v.* Perry Bird, Embezzlement and Burglary with intent

[This is not an Official report, as it was found impossible to obtain one from the U. S. Consulate].

PLAINT.

In the matter in which Hall & Holtz and E. A. Reynolds are Complainants, and Perry Bird, Defendant. The charges entered by the said Complainants are as follows:—

1st.—That the said Perry Bird, during the months of February and March, A.D. 1865, being then employed as superintendent of the Godowns at Pootung, Shanghai, of the said Hall & Holtz and E. A. Reynolds, did then and whilst he was so employed as aforesaid, receive and take into his possession certain Iron ex "*Alexandrina*," amounting to picul 253.71 for sale in the name and on account of the said Hall & Holtz, his masters, for the purpose of selling the same for the highest price obtainable, and to account to the Hall & Holtz for all monies received by him as the proceeds of the sale of such Iron, and the said Perry Bird sold the said Iron at and for the price of Tls. 2.25 per picul, and for the entire same received the sum of Taels 570.88, and accounted and gave to the said Hall & Holtz the sum of Taels 529.97, leaving a balance unpaid and unaccounted for of Taels 40.90, and the said money then fraudulently and feloniously did embezzle, and the said Hall & Holtz say that the said Perry Bird, in manner aforesaid, the said money the property of the said Hall & Holtz, did steal, take and carry away.

2nd.—That the said Perry Bird during the months of March and April, A. D. 1865, being employed as a superintendent of the Godowns of the said Hall & Holtz and E. A. Reynolds, did then and whilst he was so employed as aforesaid, receive and take into his possession certain old iron to a large amount, to wit 15 tons Tewt. 1qr. 10lbs. for and in the name and on account of the said Hall & Holtz, his masters, for the purpose of selling the same for the highest price obtainable, and to account to the said Hall & Holtz for all monies received by him as the proceeds of the sale of such old iron, and the said Perry Bird sold the said old iron for and received the sum of Tls. 361.12, and accounted and paid to the said Hall & Holtz the sum of Tls. 211.56, leaving a balance unpaid and unaccounted for of Tls. 149.62, and the said money then fraudulently and feloniously did embezzle, and the said Hall & Holtz say that the said Perry Bird in manner aforesaid, the said money the property of the said Hall & Holtz, did steal, take and carry away.

3rd.—That the said Perry Bird during the month of September A.D. 1864, being then employed as a superintendent of the Godowns of Hall & Holtz and E. A. Reynolds, did then and subsequently whilst he was so employed as aforesaid, take into his possession certain chattels, to wit Thirty one Singapore beams, and 24 Tons of coal for and in the name of the said Hall & Holtz, his masters, for the purpose of keeping the same in safe custody, and the said chattels, to wit Thirty one Singapore beams and 24 Tons of coal, then fraudulently and feloniously did embezzle, and the said Hall & Holtz say that the said Perry Bird in manner aforesaid the said chattels the property of the said Hall & Holtz, did steal, take and carry away.

4th.—That the said Perry Bird during the year 1864, being then employed as a superintendent of the Godowns of the said Hall & Holtz and E. A. Reynolds, did then and whilst he was so employed as aforesaid, take into his possession certain chattels, to wit eight kegs Stone coloured Oil Paint for and in the name of and on account of the said Hall & Holtz, his masters, for the purpose of keeping the same in safe custody, and the said chattels, to wit eight kegs Stone coloured Oil Paint then fraudulently and feloniously did embezzle, and the said Hall & Holtz say that the said Perry Bird in manner aforesaid the said chattels, the property of the said Hall & Holtz, did steal, take and carry away.

5th.—That the said Perry Bird, the Warehouse or Godowns of the said Hall & Holtz and E. A. Reynolds, situated at Pootung, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 9 P.M. on the night of the 18th June, and 6 A.M. of the 19th June, A. D. 1865, feloniously did break in and enter with intent to commit a felony therein.

The proceedings opened by the Counsel for the defence admitting the charges if the case was allowed to be proceeded with as a civil case. But upon the Counsel for the prosecution insisting it should be a criminal case the Counsel for the defence wished to recall his admission. The following letters were then read:—

COMPLAINANTS *to* Captain Bird.

Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

Capt. Bird, Pootung.

Sir,—We regret to state that we can no longer retain your services as Superintendent of our Pootung property, as from circumstances that have come to our knowledge we cannot extend that confidence which we have hitherto reposed in you. You will please send the keys over at once, and we shall depute a person as soon as practicable to take charge. We shall require from you a full satisfaction for all property in the place.

Yours obediently,

(Signed), { E. A. Reynolds,
Hall & Holtz.

COMPLAINANTS TO U. S. CONSUL GENERAL.

Shanghai, 21st June, 1865.

Geo. F. Seward, Esq.,
Consul General of the U. S. of America.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from your Consulate informing us that it will be necessary to prefer a charge against Captain Perry Bird in the event of our wishing to prosecute him. As we consider it a duty, unpleasant though it be, to prosecute, we beg hereby to make the following charge:—

That Captain Perry Bird was verbally and in writing dismissed from our employ on Saturday last the 17th instant in the forenoon; that the said Perry Bird was further directed to hand over to us the keys of the property then in his charge, which act was not complied with; that Captain Perry Bird did remove off our premises on the afternoon of Saturday aforesaid; that we did not receive the said keys until we sent specially for them on Saturday, 18th id.; that between 11 P.M on Sunday night 18th id. and 1 A.M. on Monday morning the 19th id. the said Perry Bird did commit trespass on our property and did also commit a Burglary on our Godown, all of which we are prepared to prove.

Praying for an early trial of such cases,

We have the honour,
&c., &c., &c.

(Signed). { Hall & Holtz,
E. A. Reynolds.

Mr. Solicitor Lawrance for the prosecution.

Mr. Counsellor Eames for the defence.

The Counsel for the defence said he must object to the irregularity of the proceeding in making a civil action, a criminal case.

G. Gray states:—I am the representative of the firm of Hall & Holtz. I know the defendant has been engaged to Hall & Holtz and E. A. Reynolds as their superintendent and Godown keeper at Pootung; he has been engaged over 12 months in that capacity at a salary of Tls. 200 per month, house &c., to live in, and the use of a sampan found him; that the duty of Bird was to receive cargo, store and protect the same, and only deliver any cargo on receipt of proper written orders; that on no pretence whatever was Bird allowed to use or give up possession of any of our property, nor was he allowed to sell or dispose of any part or portion excepting by special instructions from either Hall & Holtz or Mr. Reynolds, nor was he authorized to make any disbursements on account without their previous knowledge and consent. At the end of each month Bird always received his salary together with the amount of any necessary outlay for wages of servants that may have been incurred. In consequence of a statement made by one of our clerks I accompanied Mr. Cowderoy and Mr. Reynolds to the residence of Mr. Lambert next to and adjoining our property at Pootung. In presence of these parties I heard Mr. Lambert declare he never lately gave Bird orders to get from our store an order to deliver to him eight kegs of Paint and 2 tins Paint Oil. This order Bird had asked our Godown keeper to give him while passing through our store after having received his dismissal from Mr. Cowderoy.

E. A. Reynolds states:—Perry Bird was employed by me and Hall & Holtz as superintendent of our property at Pootung, and keeper of Hall & Holtz's Godowns. He has been in our employ about 15 months at a salary of Taels 200 per month paid monthly, a house to live in besides a sampan found him. In consequence of some valuable information, we compelled him to dismiss him from our employ, which we did by the letter dated 17th June. This letter was sent at about nine or half past nine in the forenoon of its date. At half past ten I met Bird in the street, when he presented this letter to me asking what it meant. I replied "Come with me to Mr. Cowderoy and give him proper attention of reports he has heard of you." Bird enquired what reports. I said Mr. Cowderoy had heard of his having sold a quantity of Iron at 2 taels, 2 mace, 5 candareens, and accounts and money had been handed in for only Taels 2.05. I also stated there was something wrong about the sale of our old iron, and that Mr. Cowderoy and myself had heard of the unauthorized sale by him of some of the Singapore beams. To the latter he said nothing, but replied to the first accusation by admitting he sold at a higher price than he had accounted for, and that he was told to sell at 2.05 Taels per picul, and that I would have acted the same. I immediately replied that I would do no such thing. When we reached Mr. Cowderoy's room, Bird admitted the accusations we had made against him, and that he knew he had done wrong, but entreated to be allowed to remain in our employ and he would not do so again, which we would not hear of. He again entreated us to allow him to remain until the Iron Godowns were completed, and finally to remain until the end of the month, all which we flatly refused, referring him to our letter, and requesting him to hand over the keys and leave the premises as soon as possible, as we wished to send over a person to take charge. He then left us. I did nothing further that day. On Sunday at 1 P.M. I was at Hall & Holtz's and saw the keys of the Godowns brought there from Pootung. I then learned that Bird had left the premises on Saturday, taking all his personal effects and furniture with him and leaving the keys in an empty room at the mercy of any one. On Monday, Mr. Cowderoy, Mr. Everall (the newly engaged Superintendent) and myself went to Pootung to place the latter in charge and be present at the handing over the premises and taking charge of and comparing the stock. On reaching the Godowns we sent for Bird, handed him the keys and asked him to open the Godown and give over the stock to Mr. Everall. The Godown lock would not open, notwithstanding the exertions of Bird and two or three Chinese coolies. The eye of the key was broken in the attempt. Mr. Cowderoy and myself remarked that it was strange the lock was now so difficult to open. Bird replied it was frequently like that way, it sometimes opened at once and easily, and again at other times was difficult to open. Mr. Cowderoy remarked to Bird, "I have frequently been with you to these Godowns and we never had this trouble before." Observing some of the Godown windows open, I said I had suspicions that the lock had been tampered with. And noticing a long ladder close by, I reproved Bird for his carelessness in leaving the windows open, and pointed out how easy it was for any one to enter the Godown through the windows with the aid of a ladder. Bird said no one could go in, on which Mr. Cowderoy and myself went to the Godown, placed it under one of the open windows and both entered the Godown easily, a Chinese (a general overlooker) following us. On getting to the door we observed the bolts had been recently filed, and one half of the doors, which are double, was clean whilst the other half was soiled by being frequently used. We said to the Chinaman (Akin) some one has been at foul play here, and as Bird left the premises and had not taken away the keys, we were afraid he (Akin) or some of the workmen about had entered the Godown. We demanded from him what he knew about it. After some hesitation and a promise from us that we would not say anything about it, he related all that had taken place on Sunday night. At about nine o'clock Captain Bird and his boy (a Chinese) came to the premises bringing with them a box and two Oil Tins. Bird and his servant through the Godown window by a ladder. The boy drew the upper and lower bolts of the doors. Bird then from the outside forced open the two doors, breaking the iron off which receives the bolt of the lock. Akin did not know all that took place in the Godown, but that Bird replaced one case of Kerosine Oil and two tins Paint Oil. Eight Tins White Zinc Paint had been replaced on Saturday by Bird in the place of eight tins of Stone coloured paint which he had taken away some time previously. The paint was taken to and brought from Mr. Lambert's premises. Thinking it strange that Bird should visit the premises at that hour of the night, from his bedroom window he watched his conduct, but did not join nor assist him. He knew Bird was doing wrong. He heard him call the watchman, gardener and three carpenters who were sleeping on the premises. With these and by great exertions he (Bird) took off its hinges the half of the iron door which he had broken. These doors being heavy iron doors required six men to carry. They carried it to the door of another Godown on the same row, unhinged the half required, and in like place hinged the half which was broken. He then with all these men carried the whole or unbroken door, and with some difficulty hinged it to where the first half had been taken from. Bird, his boy and watchman remained inside, placed the doors together and the bolt so as just to enter, and after a great deal of trouble succeeded in closing the door, and having filed the bolts, got the door bolted. The three then left the Godown by coming out at the window and down the ladder which they left on the Godown platform. It was the same by which we had entered. It was about half-past one in the morning when they had finished, and Bird and his boy went away. Such was Akin's statement. Mr. Cowderoy and myself were completely astounded at this information, and as Bird had been dismissed our service, and Hall & Holtz had an order for a thousand packages of general Stores in the Godowns which had thus been entered, and not knowing what could have been Bird's object in such extraordinary proceedings, Mr. Cowderoy for his own security considered it but his duty to have Bird arrested. We opened the door of the Godown from the inside, and without saying anything, immediately went to the U. S. Consulate, stated what had occurred, got a warrant out and had Bird and his boy arrested for entering our premises at night. Mr. Bradford was very particular in asking what damages we laid. We replied it was no case of damages and we could not claim any. Bird and his boy returned shortly to the Godowns, having given security in $5,000 to appear and answer all charges.

Having some experience of Chinese character, and knowing well their testimony was all we had to depend upon, and that it could be tampered with, we went to the British Consulate, got a summons out against all the Chinese concerned, and next day had their depositions taken before the Mixed Court. Mr. Cowderoy and myself attended at the U. S. Consulate to sign on oath the documents required in this case. On every occasion we were repeatedly asked by Mr. Bradford to state our damages, which as often we declined to do. I have no interest whatever in the goods stored in the Godown belonging to Hall & Holtz. I know nothing about the first Iron transaction. The old iron I was half shares in, it being that which belonged to the Godown blown down last year by the typhoon. I wrote Bird a severe letter at his officiousness in endeavoring to sell it. On a former occasion, finding an increasing propensity on the part of Bird to sell things, I wrote him, distinctly forbidding him to attempt to sell anything belonging to me. I never gave Bird any orders to sell any of the spare material of the Godown, as we should always require them. I am certain Mr. Cowderoy could not have given Bird permission or orders to sell Iron without consent to sell thirty one Singapore beams, particularly for less than they cost us, and as proof of this I may remark that although several months' accounts have been squared up with Bird, and the sale of the beams took place at the Chinese new year, as yet no accounts or proceeds have been handed in to either Hall & Holtz or myself. We had enough against Bird, and thought the very excellent pay we were giving him would at least keep him honest.

By Counsellor Eames.—You have considerable experience in Shanghai, do you not know that it is a frequent occurrence, especially amongst the auctioneers, to have a limit given for articles sent them for sale, and that they obtain more than the limit and yet render account sales and proceeds for only the limit price?

Witness:—In all my experience in Shanghai, and having once been an auctioneer *myself*, I have not known nor heard of a single case, and if I were to send goods to an auctioneer or any one else with a limit and he obtained more, and I heard of it, and he rendered me account sales and proceeds for only the limit price, I certainly should never send another article to him and would publish the fact to my friends. [This question was put twice with a similar reply.]

Mr. Foster, one of the Associates, said if such an act was to take place it would be a criminal one.

By Mr. Eames.—Do you think it was fair or right towards Capt. Bird to have those Chinese before the Mixed Court without his knowledge?

Witness:—We did not think that Capt. Bird after his conduct deserved any consideration from us, and we considered it but just to ourselves when we had made such grave charges against him to allow no time for the Chinese witnesses to be put out of the way, or be tampered with, particularly when one was his own servant, and the other one who had been immediately under him for over twelve months.

(Court adjourned).

SECOND DAY.

H. Knight states:—I am in the capacity of Cashier to Hall & Holtz, and to my knowledge it was not usual for Capt. Bird to dispose of any part or portion of the goods entrusted to his charge without first obtaining the consent of either Hall & Holtz or Mr. Reynolds. On the 2nd June I made the usual monthly settlement with Bird, he rendering me a statement which I supposed to be a true and correct account of all monies in his hands at the time, and I considered that if he had any funds still in his possession belonging either to Hall & Holtz or Mr. Reynolds, he should have duly informed me to that effect, which was not done. Up to this time I have not received any money nor accounts from Bird for the thirty one Singapore Beams.

Akin, Capt. Bird's Chinese boy cautioned by the interpreter to tell no lies states:—I am Capt. Bird's boy. I have been 3 years in his service. I remember my master selling some beams. He sold ten, and I cut one in two. He sold them to a Chinaman about the Chinese new year time. My master did not send them away. The Chinaman who bought them came for them. When taking delivery I gave the Chinaman another beam. I was afraid my master would be angry with me if he found it out, so I sawed one beam and made two of it. I got three dollars for the beam as a cumshaw. I gave the three dollars to Capt. Bird. I gave them to him because he heard I had sold a beam. He was angry with me and asked what I had done with the beam. I said I had sold it to the same Chinaman who had bought the other ten. He abused me and asked what price I got for it. I told him three dollars. He demanded the money from me. I gave it him. He put it in his pocket and told me not to do so again. I remember the night of the Sunday and morning of the next day. Capt. Bird took me with him to the Godowns. At first the door was not open, the lock broke. I went into the Godown through one of the open windows. I got through the window by a ladder placed against the Godown. I got down inside by some goods which were piled against the side. On landing inside I undid the bolts of the door. I did not open the door. It was pushed open from the outside by Capt. Bird. When he came in by the open door the watchman, gardener and two carpenters also came in. Capt. Bird filled up a tin of oil. I think it was Coal Oil, I thought so by the smell. I do not know where Capt. Bird got the oil from. I do not know whether it came from Hongkong or not. I do not know what else was done in the Godown. We changed the doors, we got one from No. — Godown. Capt. Bird, the gardener, watchman, two carpenters and myself carried them from one Godown to the other. The broken door we carried back to where we had got the other. We fastened them by pushing against them from the inside until they were quite close. Capt. Bird, one of the carpenters, and myself, were inside; we all got out of the window. It was about one o'clock in the morning. When we were finished we did nothing else.

Akin, summoned by Captain Bird, being warned by the interpreter to tell no lies, states:—I live at Pootung point, and am overlooker under Capt. Bird. I have been there about 15 months. I remember the Sunday night and Monday morning—18th and 19th June. I did not go into the Godown on that night to do anything. I remember Captain Bird and some Chinese going into the Godown. I was awakened by hearing a noise of some one trying to get into the Godown. I got up, went outside the house and watched. I saw Captain Bird, the watchman, gardener, and two carpenters, outside the Godown door. They were trying to open the door from the outside by pushing against it. I saw them force the door open. I saw Capt. Bird and the others go into the Godown. I did not see what they did when in the Godown. I saw them take away one of the Godown doors to No. — Godown. They took the door from No. — Godown and put it in the place of the one they had taken away. I saw the door closed, and then I went away. I did not see any one come out of the window. I know Captain Bird sold some beams to me about Chinese new year time. On one occasion he sold twenty beams, on another he sold ten. I heard of his boy having sold one for three dollars. I told him it might be all proper for him to sell beams, but it was not right for his boy to sell. Capt. Bird called his boy and took the three dollars from him. I know of Captain Bird having sold some Iron; he told me that he had profited and gave me a cumshaw of Taels 15. I also know Captain Bird sold some coals, they were about two and a half tons, belonging to Hall & Holtz. He sold them for $15, and gave me $7.50.

Another Chinese witness was called, but he was so stupid from either drink or opium, that the interpreter declared his evidence could not be relied upon. The watchman, gardener, and one carpenter were at hand to give further evidence, but the Counsel for the defence stating that against such evidence and not wishing to further detain the Court, he had to admit the charges, excepting that of Burglary with felonious intent, and begged that, although contrary to precedent and the order of all Courts of law, he might be allowed to close the case. After some discussion, it was agreed that Captain Bird should have the benefit of his Counsel closing the case.

The Court adjourned, it being understood that judgment would be given next day.

United States } *Burglary.*
Perry Bird. }

JUDGMENT.

We find the defendant Not Guilty of embezzlement under the first four charges, nor of Burglary with felonious intent under the fifth charge. That he shall pay and deliver to Messrs. Hall & Holtz and E. A. Reynolds the amounts claimed by them as remaining unpaid, and specified in the first and second charges, amounting to Taels 190.53 and also, for the Coals specified in the testimony to have been sold, the amount of Dollars fifteen, and for the 31 Beams described in the third charge, and the full amount received by him as the proceeds of such sale.

(Signed) O. B. Bradford,
Acting Consul General.

Assented to
(Signed) { F. E. Foster,
J. F. Seaman, Jr.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, China, July 7th, 1865.

(Copy of account).

United States Consulate General, Shanghai, China, *July* 10*th*, 1865.

Messrs. E. A. Reynolds & T. Cowderoy.
(Reynolds & Cowderoy *vs.* Bird.)

		To U.S. Consul General.	*Dr.*
June 20.	For Oath & Filing Plaint 2.10 Docket 1.00,		3.10
	" Issuing Writ 1.50, E. A. R. ditto 2.50,		4.00
	" Ditto on boy 2.50, 2 Foos 1.00, Hall & Holtz 1.00		4.50
	" Executing writ 3.00, order for answer 2.00,		5.00
	" Deposition, Mr. Cowderoy,		4.00
	" Filing Bond and Writ, 0.20, ditto Deposition 0.10		0.30
29.	" Oath to filing specific Particulars 1.00, Issuing ditto 1.50, E. A. R. ditto 2.50,		5

but-trveter, commenced an examination of the island of Patchang san. The official interpreter, on the part of the natives, and several minor officers, attended by numerous coolies, swelled the party to at least 50 persons. A little spice of independence at first induced us to go afoot, but on the next and following days we mounted small sturdy ponies.

The inhabitants of the Madjicosimas may be divided into three distinct classes:—1st. The rulers, who understand the Chinese written character, and have either been educated at Lewchew, or sent from thence charged with authority. Next to these are the highest class of natives of the islands, who appear to have received some education, as they write the Japanese character, and occasionally understand Chinese. 3rd. Those who possess sufficient property to raise them above the working classes or slaves, in which class the coolies of our party would probably be reckoned.

In the Patchang san group, we were given to understand that they had five yellow officers and one red-capped dignitary, the governor of Lewchew, and who resided there for years But at Taiping san there appeared to be more officers. The dress is precisely the same as that used by the Lewchewans, and the hair is confined by the same ornament, a pair of pins, the *hanitsashi* and *usidashi*. In their manners, however, these islanders are much more active and determined than the Lewchewans, and do not spare the bamboo. This rendered them more interesting to us than their monotonous friends of Napakiang, and induced on our part a greater desire to form friendships, which they on their part were not slow in improving. As we lived amongst them several weeks we had opportunities of judging of their manners and habits, free from the cautious circumspection which would be practised at formal meetings on the beach.

Their method of dressing the hair, which is generally performed by a youthful valet, takes up much time, and requires some dexterity to produce a fashionable knot. The front of the hair, after a thorough dressing with an oleaginous substance, is worked up evenly on all sides to the crown of the head, where the operator, confining it with one hand, winds the silk between the hand and head several times, keeping every hair tight drawn, and then ties it. He then combs out the top knot, and, doubling it back over the two fingers, curls the remainder of the hair over the ligature on the crown, and inserting the *hanitsashi* and *usidashi* through the under part, completes the operation. This coiffure has an air of neatness and cleanliness. The mustaches and hair on the chin are allowed to grow to the natural length, and all the hair and whiskers to the tip of the chin is closely shaved. The inhabitants are excessively afraid of exciting their women, but this does not appear to proceed from jealousy or doubt of their propriety of behaviour, but rather from the custom of the country. Any dereliction from chastity, we understood, entailed death on the guilty parties; and in Taiping san two skeletons were pointed out as the remains of culprits who had suffered for such misdeeds.

The whole of these islands are subject to Lewchew; and every question submitted to the authorities, involving important matters, was always turned aside or evaded by the expression, "To Liókiú." All high crimes are tried at Lewchew; and we were given to understand, as well as our interpreter could explain to us, that the criminals were sent with the monsoon junks to be tried or executed at Lewchew, and that capital punishment was not inflicted by their own authority of the islands, although the case of the persons executed for adultery, alluded to above, led us to doubt the accuracy of our information upon this point. All bad characters are sent to the distant islands, where produce is probably scarce and labour heavier. There is reason to believe, however, they are comparatively innocent; everything belonging to us was entirely at their mercy for a period of six weeks. Sometimes our coolies and attendants amounted to 50 or more; and being repeatedly changed as we moved from village to village, or to other islands, it may be computed that our property passed through the hands of hundreds. Not a solitary case of dishonesty, or what could be called theft, occurred. On one occasion a coolie was observed to pick up a handkerchief and put it into his bosom, but from their custom of throwing away their newspapers, used for the same purpose, there could be little doubt that he considered it to have been cast off. When it was asked for (as if lost), it was instantly produced without a blush of guilt being apparent. Had such a crime been committed, punishment would have instantly followed, for the officers who attended us would frequently punish those by-standers who even meddled unnecessarily with our property. On the other hand, the authorities were constantly on the alert to prevent crime, and never failed to urge upon us the necessity of taking away temptation, and affording no opportunities to commit theft, and this seemed to be the sole fear which possessed them during our visit.

Our station-marks were of calico, and, as they might be purloined, huts were constructed, and guards placed at every bit of rag left; and in every instance when parts of our instruments were accidentally missing, the utmost grief and uneasiness was exhibited until everything was recovered. These exhibitions of feeling lead one naturally to the conclusion that they are an eminently moral people. Quarrels were not witnessed, and the humble and modest *kotow* of the Chinese and Lewchewans was in universal use among the higher classes. The lower orders were humble in the extreme, and their casual salutations, whenever their superiors passed them in the fields, was bowing the head and placing the hands on the knee. The officer and party deputed to attend on us made their obeisance every morning.

Their food consists principally of vegetables, rice, sweet potatoes, onions, garlic, radishes, and turnips. The radish is even larger than that grown in China, commonly attaining 3 inches in diameter by 18 inches in length. Of four-footed animals, they have the horse, ox, pig, goat and domestic dogs and cats. Fowls are plentiful, but they do not probably indulge much in flesh, and fish and vegetables were the only articles used in our presence. They smoke almost incessantly, and, from the highest to the lowest, each has his pipe and pouch, which is worn somewhat as we wear a dirk, thrusting it through the girdle on the left side. The quantity smoked at one time does not exceed half a thimble full. The higher ranks drink a *samshoo*, which was one quarter of the strength of whiskey, and resembled it in flavour. The quantity used at any meal does not exceed one-fourth of a fluid ounce.

In our transactions with them, they declined receiving money openly, but, from the official representation of the authorities, we learn that they received about 40 dollars from us at different times, which would be transmitted to their ruler at Lewchew. Although, therefore, of little use to them at present, it may possibly produce a return of comforts when their junks come back.

At the fair season of the monsoon two junks from each group repair to Napakiang; their lading generally consists of rice, onions, and ground produce. These junks return at the commencement of the north-east monsoon, bringing pictures the head ornaments, pipes, and household necessaries. Beyond this, they have no mercantile or marine communication. They mentioned that they had never before been visited by people of another nation, and, although men of 70 years of age were asked, they had no recollection of the wreck of the *Providence*, or the subsequent murder of the crew under Captain Broughton amongst them. One fact, however, came to our knowledge: we found a stone on Ikuma, the northern island of the Taiping san group, and nearest to the disaster alluded to, having the compass points cut out on it. This stone was on a mount used as a look out, or lounging-place by the natives. A ten upon one of the islands off Kukien san, on its highest peak (1,500 or 1,600 feet above the level of the sea), a similar stone was noticed. The points, compared with the theodolite needle, were correct.

The inhabitants of these islands are provided with utensils made in Lewchew, but there are also many articles substitutes furnished by what is found on the reefs. Of these, the *Tridacna*, or huge *Chama gigas* (one specimen measured 2 feet 11 inches), is used as a substitute for a basin. The great *Triton*, too, forms an admirable tea-kettle, by inserting a wooden handle on the first whorl, and a false operculum being made of wood. Although their own bronze kettles are also always at hand, in which they make tea when travelling; their tea is indifferent, and they were gratified with such as we could spare.

Although a sight of their women was prohibited, we nevertheless had casual glimpses of them, and one or two girls dressed up were brought down to view the strangers. From these glimpses we were led to regard the women here as being like those of Lewchew, so far as costume went; the loose *negligé* apparel, and single spoon-shaped pin in the hair, which is dressed with a large fold on the crown falling towards the front, marking the only distinction between the sexes. Those of the lowest classes whom at any time we met unexpectedly were filthy, and excited disgust rather than curiosity.

Throughout the islands the construction of their towns or villages appeared to be subject to certain established laws. The houses were arranged in squares, bounded by rude stone walls, and planted within with trees of thick foliage, and frequently high box hedges. Within in these large parallelograms lesser divisions of walls partitioned off the enclosed space into 10 or 12 lots, with room for a house and gardens in each. The houses are well thatched, with a firm timber framework, and appear to be everywhere constructed on the same model. The door of the principal apartments is neatly overlaid with mats, and divided by sliding panels all around. This room generally occupies the front on the left angle of the house, and contains the tablet which is worshipped. A clean space, frequently gravelled, with a vessel of water at the further end of an enclosed wall or porch, led us to suppose that this room was appropriated to the inner or sacred. The second apartment, situated on the right front, is occupied by the men, and sometimes used for a kitchen, although a separate cook-room is generally attached to each house, as well as every other convenience. Behind these rooms household property is stored. As every house allotted to us was of this description, we at first inferred they had selected their temples for our accommodation, but we afterwards discovered that they were the dwelling-houses of the higher classes. The flooring is elevated about two feet above the ground, and neatly covered with closely-fitted small bamboos, upon which the mats rest. Neither chairs, beds, tables, nor any domestic furniture was noticed.

Their temples, or graves for worship, are generally situated in some thickly-planted wood near the sea-shore. No images were observed; a few tablets, containing the names of their deities or ancestors, moral maxims, &c., and some jars containing flowers or green leaves, composed the only furniture of these places. The spot alone was sacred, and invariably had a symbolic figure as a gateway, which on one occasion was placed at the head of a tablet.

Their dead are interred in tombs, either artificially constructed, or in caverns chosen for the purpose; generally speaking, these tombs would be regarded as merely a pile of loose stone. On four occasions, quadrangular buildings were noticed, constructed of square blocks of coralline limestone, varying from 30 to 40 feet in length by 20 or 30 in breadth, and about 15 feet in height, with four apertures. These tombs are overgrown by the *Ficus religiosa*, which everywhere abounds. On the island of Patchingsan one very extensive tomb was seen, built in the Chinese fashion, which also is followed in Lewchew. Coffins lay in several of the tombs which were examined, but we never met with a fresh body. One corpse was observed bound up in mats, which would warrant the inference that they are buried, and not burned, as is asserted of the Lewchewans. With regard to examining these tombs or disturbing their contents, these islanders are not so sensitive as the Chinese, for frequently these unmoli offered good stations, and they never hesitated an instant in making apertures to receive the signal-marks which were erected for us. The customary oblations at sacred tombs, as in China and Lewchew, are maintained here.

We found nothing to admire in any of their handicrafts. Their tools are all of the rudest and most miserable description, and although better were offered them, they scarcely seemed to accept them with pleasure. On leaving, we learned that a pair of scissors for trimming the beard and mustaches would have been acceptable. The coarse native cloth is woven by the females, but all the superior articles of dress are imported from Lewchew. We are distinctly informed that the hair-pins made of silver could not be purchased, as they were presented by their rulers for good services. We offered to silver one of brass by the application of mercury, but the man recoiled from the proposal as he would have done from poison, and observed that he would be punished if such an one was found in his possession.

One would imagine that, surrounded as the islands are by coralline reefs, that fishing would occupy a considerable portion of their time. This, however, is not the case. Fish certainly do not abound in the winter season; but every available reef has its walls adapted for their capture, which, perhaps, is most successfully pursued with a warmer temperature.

The cultivation of the soil, however, is carried on with great success; every available portion of dry soil is cultivated with wheat, sugar-cane, potatoes, or millet. All the hollows which will contain water are most carefully dammed in to receive water are most carefully dammed in to receive water until they reach the sea, by which means the crop of rice is amazingly increased. As the soil of the paddy-fields occasionally requires turning over, we noticed a novel method of effecting it, which was by driving a herd of large sized bullocks into the plat, and, by goads and yells, making them round and round until the mash was churned to the required consistence. The brilliant tints of these fields of paddy added much to the beauty of the scenery, which in the islands of Patchung san and Kukien san is very beautiful. They have also a plough, which, with hoes and shovels, completes the list of their farming utensils. The characteristic features of the scenery of the islands are well described in the following quotation, from some remarks of Mr. Adams:—

> The variety and beauty of the vegetation covering the sides of some of the mountains of Kukien san are very striking. The light and gracious foliage of a species of *Spondias*, mingled with the dull green prickly leaves of the *Pandanus*, the broad fronds of the palmyra palm, varied with masses of the dark green *Ficus*, and there interspersed with the fantasy sprays of the quaint *Acacias*, large-flowered *Hibisci*, *Convolvuli*, climbing *Leguminosæ*, and *Diosceæ*, with here and there the blooms of pine rising from the beds of tall grass and gigantic reeds, altogether form a scene of singular beauty and interest for the botanist or painter, as well as to the scientific botanist.

Indeed it was matter of regret that we were without an educated botanist or collector of plants on board; not only at this group, but also at Borodino and the Bataines, he would have been fully occupied.

The chiefs of both groups were invited on board, and we also amused them by the exhibition of the magic lantern on shore. At Patchung-san they were anxious to see the guns fired, but were soon satisfied than we expected. No arms of any description were noticed amongst them. At the largest town on Taiping san, we saw something which merely required guns to deserve the name of battery, it had also a screen in front, as if intended for archers. These works were, perhaps, constructed ages since, when the Chinese ladrones ravaged these seas. The houses in the immediate vicinity of this fort were all built of stone, and the road for a considerable distance was well paved, but it was the only spot on any of the islands that exhibited any marks of strength. They did not try to prevent our entering it, but, on the contrary, offered it as a position for the staff and cutters, to indicate our own exact berth for the night.

The islands first visited, viz., Patchung san and Kukien san, abordeu several good harbours, and, with good charts, are safe of approach. One on the Aieni side of Patchung san would shelter a large fleet, but it abounds with patches, which rise suddenly from a depth of 10 or 15 fathoms almost to the surface, in which the anchor will loose having five fathoms over them are easily discernible. Except on the northern side of Kukien san, and this near Kuchi, watering would be a difficult undertaking, as the reefs extend a great distance from the mouths of the streams.

The Patchung san group consists of ten distinct islands, only five of which are mountainous, the remainder are low islets, similar to the coral islands of the Pacific, and, like them, belted with reefs, which connect the whole ten into a distinct group. Besides these, Hummock island, a sign annihabited mass of rocks lies near the coast, and to the W.N.W. of the island of Kumasaki, with its lofty peak and tabby head, covering monument for examination at some future day. To the eastward of Patchung san we passed between two low islands which are dangerous of approach We suddenly found ourselves in seven fathoms, with a heavy swell to the northward of them, but tacked and run seaward in safety. As our friend *Mogford* was cruising san had advised. These two islets are probably the Aniamah and Idrahu, named by the natives of Taiping san as visible from the summit of Kuramah.

* On a small diagram of all the islands in the Lewchew and Madjicosima groups, labelled "A View of the 36 Islands of the Kingdom of Lewchew," furnished Captain Belcher by the chiefs on Patchung san, there are nine names inscribed in the group, viz., Kuramah, Arakasan (or Atarasaka shima), Kumi, Kubama, Hakaramu (or Sanay Ia), Aniami, Kerashima, Yanekuni, and Taitobo (?), which is the Kukien san of this narrative. This name does not occur in the diagram, and it is, perhaps, to be supposed a hill in the interior of —— island. The same here given to the Pembang s' ? 6 —ah Belcher. On the same diagram the name Ik a appears on the Taiping san group are also nine, viz., Paramu, Irahu, Makasan (or Taipeng san), Kuruma, Kami, Idabu, and Meiua (?). The name Miyako shima is attached to this Ie's, but whether it is given because the highest officer resides on it (for Miyako shima means "Capital Island," or "Ancient Palace Island,") or whether it is the general name given to the whole district, including both Taiping san and Patchung san group, which is Captain Belcher's opinion, cannot be decided from the diagram. It should be remarked that the names of the islands are all given in the Chinese characters, instead of being written in Japanese, probably for the convenience of the Chinese interpreter on board of the Sinaitsang.

REVIEW.

RUSSIA'S ACCOUNT OF HER ANNEXATIONS AND TRADE IN CENTRAL ASIA.*

(Friend of India.)

In the sixteenth century England and Russia alike were confined within comparatively narrow limits. We had only a few trading factories in India, and our great colonial empire had only begun to be founded. Russia, though her power was the offspring of the great Tartar steppes of Higher Asia, did not care to go beyond the natural barriers of the Ural and the Volga. Now England and Russia between them govern or influence three-fourths of the inhabited globe—all the work of two centuries and a half. How, according to her own account, has Russia accomplished this?

Her first step was taken when the fall of the kingdoms of Kazan and Astrakhan gave her command of the mouth of the Volga and the north shore of the Caspian to the Ural river. In 1574 the Bashkirs voluntarily placed themselves under Russia, and Orenburg became the starting point of all future acquisitions to the south east—acquisitions which two centuries after have included all middle Asia up to Chinese Tartary, that is all Central Asia except Bokhara, Thibet and Afghanistan. The next step was not taken till 1722 when Peter the Great, surveying the borders of the Khirgiz country from Astrakhan said—"their steppe is the key and gates to all the countries of Central Asia." In 1810 Russia spread her power south east along the Sea of Aral, and her boundary to the south became the old Jaxartes of the Greeks, the Syr Daria of modern times, which flows through and commands Khokan. So early as 1751 Kurilof, when receiving instructions to organize the new Orenburg region, was told to establish a harbour and armed vessels on the Sea of Aral, but not till 1847 was this accomplished. Then Russia came into contact with Khokan, which in 1817 had built the fortress of Ak-Mechet on the left bank of the Syr, half way between the Aral and the capital. They took *zinket* or Aulie Ata, and Turkestan, which was then the chief town of the district, but which they soon left for Tashkend, which they took in 1865. Khokan, which in 1809 had been reduced to the position of a tributary, had in 1842 recovered its independence, and in 1850 had annexed Khojend. In 1853 Perovski was sent against Ak-Mechet, which he took by storm, and then built the fortress of Kazalinsk at the mouth of the Syr. In 1854 Vernoe was founded, and in 1860 Pishpek, Tokmak, and Karakol, the three chief towns of the Kirghiz province of Semirechia. In 1864 Tashkend was taken, and in 1865 Khojend and Turkestan. Thus Russia has come into contact with Khokan, Bokhara, and Afghanistan, and has established a military frontier from the Caspian to the Altai mountains, a distance of 2,000 miles. Her progress has been rapid, but it has been steady and continuous. Step by step she has advanced, and each step has been taken only when the preceding one was secure. Her policy has been to avoid collision with the Mahomedan powers, and to keep on friendly terms with the Khirgiz tribes. Her first step was to secure the command of the Caspian, and the Khirgiz, who had been accustomed to plunder the Russian caravans, were soon reduced to order. Then Russia began to establish a military frontier, and to push her outposts into the steppe. Then she began to build fortresses, and to plant Cossack colonies. Then she

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report, ...	.....	71652.74	...	...	...	...	71652.74	479.05	...	4662.13	3796.97	36.48	646.08	1174.92	2675.29	13470.92
Red Deer,.....	August 25	London	7176.97	...	...	...	..	7176.97	....	...	...	4.60	...	...	...	...	4.60
Dunkeld,...	... ...	do	6116.29	...	...	...	...	6116.29	....	...	157.09	...	...	14.92	88.85	136.71	397.57
Burnswark,.....	... 28	Liverpool	2396.05	...	...	...	...	2396.05	....	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40
Kelso, ...	... 30	London	3655.61	...	...	...	...	3655.61	....	...	635.45	...	...	87.77	278.71	826.94	1828.87
			...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	90997.66	...	...	...	...	90997.66	479.05	0.40	5454.67	3801.57	36.48	748.77	1542.48	3638.94	15702.36

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson...	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report	.....	2771.14	...	...	...	966.83	3737.97	...	160.64	...	115.71	..	...	...	...	276.35
Ying-tsze-fei, ...	Aug. 10th ...	Tientsin	68.80	...	...	...	...	68.80	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	2839.94	...	...	...	966.83	3806 77	...	160.64	...	115.71	...	...	...	..	276.35

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	ongou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green
Total as per last	Report.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1745.86	...	10833.69	2437.51	340.39	1437 52	2110.88	2190.19	21096.04
Surprise,.....	July 24th,....	New York,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	225.57	...	1763.63	505.66	40.96	260.14	273.83	389.17	3458.96
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	1971.43	...	12597.32	2943.17	381.35	1697.66	2384.71	2579 36	24555.00

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs.	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	.....	21776	17315.59	15	15.15	21560	17136.63	67	67.38	2564		22	17.35	282	504.43	.....	
Red Deer	Aug. 25	London	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	.....		.....		45	63.80	.....	
Kelso	„ 30	do	134	106.35	.....		134	106.35	..	..	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
Yesso.....	„ 29	do	...	...	5	4.35	5	4.35	...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
Aden.....	„ 30	do	1617	1275.87			1617	1275.87			764							
			23527	18697.81	20	19.50	23316	18523.20	67	67.38	3328		22	17.35	327	568.23	.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleare d	D.stination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan. Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	.....	4811	3831.75	.....		4811	3831.75	84	64.91	684	....	8	13.74	.....		156.86	
Aden	Aug. 30	Continent	9	7.11	.....		9	7.11	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....		.....	
					.....				.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....		....	
			4820	3838.86	.....		4820	3838.86	84	64.91	684	.....	8	13.74			156.86	

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain.			Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			India.			America.			Total.
		Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		...	...	...	1,541	...	...	3,622	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,273
Warrtah, ...	Aug. 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Wokee, ...	... 16	...	...	...	103	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Viola,.....	... 15	...	...	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	1,995	...	...	3,698	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,803

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26TH, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	11	11.00	283	339.60	95	114.00	20	20.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	1	1.20	...	...	...	...
Total	11	11.00	284	340.80	95	114.00	20	20.00

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	32	32.00	174	208.80	16	18 00	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Tukao.		Hongkong.		Nagasaki.		Total.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Malwa...	134½	134.50	75½	75.50	...	...	...	...	61	61.00	...	...	10½	10.50	...	...	1	1.00	...	...	282½	282.50
Patna	12	14.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	29	34.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	61.20
Benares	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	39.60	...	...	15	18.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	63.60
Persian	2	2.00	...	...	38	33.00	...	...	10	10.00	...	...	15	15.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60.00
Turkey...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	153½	156.90	75½	75 50	38	33.00	...	...	114	122.60	....	....	69½	78.30	...	...	1	1.00	..	...	446½	467.30

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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION),

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and addresses upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar, in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bolognæ Sausages, Herrings à la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Curtonins' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Desiccated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

22sp-66 513 22nd April, 1865.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS

PEPSINE

T. MORSON AND SON,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice,

ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Sold in Bottles 4, 8, & 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, Powder, Patent Gelatine, and all Granular Preparations, &c.

Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON,

19 and 46, Southampton Row, London.

*** Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

14ja-66 490

TUPPER & Co's

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES,

FOR

ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &C.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s Manufactures are marked,—

"TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers,

"*Gla, Moorgate Street, London;*

"WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM,"

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable London house, or to the Manufacturers direct.

Gla. MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

*** Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.

Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.

o-n-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1ST, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;

Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.

Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression at the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 2s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 490 May 13th, 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasl's in 2 & 3 doz cases, Tls 8 p doz
Port, " " " " 8 "
Champagne, in 1 " " " 12 "
Claret, (Barton & Guestler's)
St. Juen, in 1-doz. cases, " 8 "
Medoc 1 " " 5 "
Cognac Brandy, 1 " " 10 "
do. do. " " 6 "
India Pale Ale, 4 casks " 2 "

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September. 1863

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. CLIFTON,

MILLINERY AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

ALSO,

SADDLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

KEANGSE & NANKIN ROADS

S. CLIFTON.

tf 577 Shanghai, Jan. 1st, 1865.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,

BREAD AND BISCUITS

SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April. 1862

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Chemists & Druggists,

NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,

SHANGHAI.

大藥房

tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

A. MARKS and Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

YOKOHAMA,

JAPAN.

tf 204 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, PRUSSIAN,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for Home Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS,

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded: 1862 Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

25mn o-n-f 585 March 25th, 1865.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
.. 25	Klangee	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Aug 24		Russell and Co
.. 25	Fawsin	H. str	614	Pound	Ningpo	.. 24		Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 26	Hot Spur	B. ship	522	Cartright	Newcastle	Apr 7	Coals	P. A. O'Co.
.. 26	Fenella	B. str	179		Culee			Nichol Latimer and Co
.. 26	Fire dart	A. str.	420	Banning	Ningpo	Aug 25	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Whampoa	H. str	113	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 23	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 26	Moyune	A. str.	1240	Johnson	Hankow	.. 24	do	Russell and Co
.. 26	Singapore	B. str.	747	Browne	Hongkong	.. 21	Sails etc	Wm. Davison, for Agt.
.. 27	Klangee	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 26	General	Russell and Co
.. 27	Peh-ah	A. str	215	Andrews	Hankow	.. 26	do	Gilphant and Co
.. 25	Hellen	B. bark	473	Dalgleish	Yokohama	Aug 3	Sundries	Edward Schellhass & Co
.. 25	Ada-line	Hol b	149	Sybrands	Luzon	.. 8	Coal	Master
.. 28	Jane	B. bark	165	Pickard	San Francisco	July 18	Sheet etc	Russell and Co
.. 28	Duplex	Fr str	672	Welezay	Hongkong	Aug 22	Sundries	Messageries Imperiales
.. 28	Emma	B. str	831	Montgomery	Newcastle N.S.W.	July 4	Coals	Fraser and Co
.. 28	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str.	516	ul	Chusching	Aug 22	Rice	Swire, Brothers and Co
.. 29	Khedive	B. str	276	Cromwell	Nagasaki	Aug 2	General	Glover and Co
.. 29	Champa	B. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 25	do	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 29	Jennie et Joseph	Fr b.			Hongkong	.. 2	do	Russell and Co
.. 30	Klangee	A. str	547	Gray	Japan			Vancluer, Idres
.. 26	Fire Queen	A. str.	1124	Parkes	Ningpo	Aug 25	General	Russell and Co
.. 26	Waratah	B. str	1230	Oliver	Hankow	.. 27	Teas	Heid a d Co
.. 26	Shanse	A. str	1000	Perkins	Hankow	.. 27	cenerai	Moses and Co
.. 26	Anna	Da. sch	142	Petersen	Port May	.. 11	do	Order
.. 26	Whampoa	B. str.	113	Whitelow	Ningpo	Aug 30	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 31	Menam	B. str.	119	Quirk	Hongkong	.. 26	do	Gilfillan & Co
.. 31	Bertard	B. str	160	Johnston	Hongkong	.. 26	do	Russell and Co
.. 31	Inshuneen	Da. b.	224	Jorgensen	Newchwang	.. 18	Sugar	Order
.. 1	Corolina Star	B. ship	569	Johnston	Newchwang	Aug 12	Rice, etc	Fraser and Co
.. 1	Sea Witch	B. str.	92	Hughes	Newchwang	.. 30	General	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 1	Jange	A. str	54	Gray	Yokohama	.. 26	do	Russell and Co
.. 1	Adiz	B. str.	481	Grames	Yokohama	.. 26	do	Russell and Co
.. 1	Nanzing	B. str.	419	T. Hock	Hankow	.. ..		Fraser and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
.. 25	Sarah and Maria	Ha. bk	180	Gode	Fuchau	Sun 4c	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
.. 25	Prince of the Ganges	B. bark	346	Bruce	Hongkong		Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 25	Vedo	B. str.	294	Laity	Foochow		J. R. Atkinson and Co
.. 26	Klangee	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opi., de	Russell and Co
.. 26	Fuyang	A. str	827	Blanchard	H'kow & Ports	General	Gilphant and Co
.. 27	Kiang-kong	A. str.	945	Hunt	H'kow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 27	Pekin	B. str	123	Edmonds	Nagasaki	Sun. de	Olyphant and Co
.. 27	Hoo-a	B. str	784	Hutchinson	Hongkong	C'lon de	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 27	Arechiles	A. str	1000	Spencer	Hongkong		Russell and Co
.. 27	Tye-mouth	B. str	171	Poole	Hongkong	Sun., etc	B. Foss Company Limited
.. 27	Vulcan	B. str.	130	Randall	Foochow	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 27	Vesco	B. str.	159	Sarra	Fu. Cuttee	Sun. etc	Dent and Co
.. 27	Yong-lee-fei	B. str	315	Stocks	Foochow	Opi., etc	Traut-sann and Co
.. 27	Lincoln	B. str	618	Barnd	H'k. & P. Ports	Receipts	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 27	Ascendant	B. bark	317	Barrows	Swatow	C'lon de	Master
.. 27	Commandel	B. ship	735	Smith	Foochow	Ballast	Master
.. 27	Lady Cecelia	B. bark	160	Lindsay	Singapore	do	Hyrne and Co
.. 27	Red Deer	B. brig	246	Bruce	Ichang	Sun 4c	B ince company Limited
.. 27	Alexandra	B. bark	347	Merrie	Hankow	Ballast	Hongkong Mail
.. 27	Concession	Sp. bk	184	Isaacson	Manila	do	Order
.. 28	Gauges	B. str	44	Bernard	Yokohama	Sun. etc	Gilfillan & Co
.. 28	Sunda	A. ship	1000	Dunlop	Saatow	Sun. etc	Russell and Co
.. 28	Burrowmark	B. bark	252	Brunt-ick	Liverpool	Opi., etc	Dent and Co
.. 29	Champoa	B. str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., etc	Hongkong
.. 30	Chiloa	Ha. str	700	Mair	Hongkong		Gilfillan & Co
.. 30	Northern Queen	B. brig	248	Coutts	Singapore	Ballast	Order
.. 30	Klangee	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opi., etc	Russell and Co
.. 31	Whampoa	B. str	113	Whitelow	Ningpo	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 31	Moyune	A. str	1240	John-on	H'kow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 31	Tah-wah	A. str.	343	Andrews	H'kow & Ports	General	Gilfillan & Co
.. 31	Hydra	Ha. bk	342	Sutter	Foochow	Ballast	Master
.. 31	Johanna	Da. bq	458	Christensen		Opi., etc	Order
.. 31	High foot	B. bark	472	Rake	Nagasaki		Russell and Co
.. 31	Seamew	B. bark	304	Wildam	H'kow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 1	Ormonde	B. bark	334	Lane	Kiangyin & N'k'n	C'lon, etc	Russell and Co
.. 1	Kelso	B. ship	534	Black	London	Opi., etc	Jardine Matheson and Co
.. 1	Klangee	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo		Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Anna	Ap 17	A. str	83		Fogg and Co	Laid up	
Cadiz	Sept 1	B. str	611	Coomes	Wm. Davison, for Agt		29th inst
Chefoolua	Aug 16	B. str	265	deCeslin	Chinese Government	Laid up	
Enterprise	Mar 22	A. str	107		I. Fogo and Co		
Fei-lo-ng	Au. 15	B. str	466		Chinese Government	Laid up	
Feimon	May 17	B. str	121	Rockland	Jones and Co		
Fenella	Aug 2	B. str	179		Nichol Latimer and C		
Fire Queen	Aug 26	A. str	1124	Parkes	Rale and Co		
Gazelle	July 6	B. str	64				
Gerard	Au. 31	B. str	49	Quirk	Smith, Kennedy and Co	C'foo Fuchu	5th inst
Gode	Jan 13	Fr. sch	30		Chin. Pustau and Co		

MERCHANT STEAMERS.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intend despatch.
Island Queen	Ty 20	A. str	179	Burkett	F. R. Gamwell	Laid up	
Kin Ho	Aug 29	B. str	278	Hammwell	Glover and Co		
Lancefield	Mar 23	A. str	930		Russell and Co	Repairing	
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			T. S. Smith	For sale	
Mercury	June 28	B. str	138	Haynton	Reid and Co	Hongkong	Early
Moira	Aug 23	B. str.	542	Bourte	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Tsin-y C'foo	6th inst
Nanzing	Sept. 1	B. str.	419	Pollock	Trautmann and Co	H'kow & Ports	3rd inst
Shanse	Aug 30	A. str	1000	Perkins	Russell and Co	Hongkong	4th inst
Singapore	Aug 26	B. str.	747	Browne	Wm Davison, for Agt	Ningpo	5th inst
Sir Harry Parkes	Aug 28	B. str.	516	ull	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Ningpo	
South Western	July 5	B. str	119	Jeffreyson	J. R. Wignall and Co	Laid up	
Teatse	Feb 19	A. str.	40	Lowell	Russell and Co	Laid up	
Woo-luang-Foi	Sept 10	B. str	43		Glen, Barnet and Co	Pachau	To-day
Wuchih	Aug 31	B. str.	226	Oliver	Shanes and Co		
Wuhan-ke	Mar 20	Ch str.	1000		Chinese Government	For Auction	To-day
Wusung	Jy 18	A. str.	100	Hellete	U. S. Consul		

27 *Steamers.*] With Mails.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Adelaide	Ju 10	B. ship	735	Bennett	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Aredne	Aug 28	Net bg	165	Sybrands	T. Kroes and Co	Yokohama	
Amelia	Aug 23	B. bark	305		Order	Chefoo	To-day
Ann Lucey	Aug 30	Da. str	1512	Petersen	Order	Discharging	
Anita	Aug 9	B. bark	270	Wade	Oxford and Co		
Appelina	Ju 28	B. brq	310	Sakins	Augustine Heard and Co	Yokohama	4th inst
Ari Union	May 7	B. ship	803	Chambers	Lindsay and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Astrella	Aug 23	A. bark	480	Monies	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	
Bankable	Jy 19	B. bark	496	Frail	Augustine Heard and Co	Ft or Ch.	5mdt
Baron Kellner	Aug 31	A. bark	381	Gerich	Wm Davison, for the Agent	Hongkong	
Bi-gaten	Jy 30	Dut Tr.	201	Smeltzeng	Behn B, Vale and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Berlin	Aug 9	Ru bq	120	Jacobsen	Siemssen and Co	..	
Bodine	Aug 23	B. bark	443	Russell	Edward Schellhass and Co	Hankow	Early
Bogenfels	Aug 27	Fr. bq	330	Lemolaire	Wm. Pustau and Co	S. F'co or Yoko	
Bravo	July 25	Ha. bq	451	Ose	Siemssen and Co	Ft. or Ch.	4th inst
British Banner	Aug 10	B. bark	406	Girlan	J. R. Wignall and Co	Cuefoo	5th inst
Calpa	Aug 18	A. bark	213	Stevens	Frazar and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Celestial	Ju 21	B. bark	480	Greatsous	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	Early
Ceres		B. bark	350	G. E. Lord	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Early
Cesarewitch	Ju 22	B. ship	663	Dowsle	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	
Commanche	Aug 20	B. ship	570	Morison	Johnson and Co	Discharging	
Coral	July 1	B. bark	424	Lombard	Dent and Co	Hongkong	5mdt
Corsair	Aug 7	B. bark	350	Pellerin	A. R. Tilby and Co	Hakodadi	1mdt
Cuthbath	Ju 28	B. bark	307	Phillips	Frazar and Co	Ft. or Ch	
Dan	Ap 22	Da. bk	410	Lauenberg	Wm. Pustau and Co	..	
Dartmouth	Jy 20	B. ship	933	Davies	Frazar and Co	..	
Dewa Dungadhur	Jy 20	B. ship	596	Stanton	Jardine Matheson and Co	..	
Doia	Aug 6	B. ship	930	Carty	Dixin, Tate and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Duck	Jy 21	B. ch	145	Diedrichsen	P F Cama and Co	..	
Duplex	Aug 28	Fr str	672	Welezay	Messageries Imperiales	..	
Dwina	Aug 7	Rus bk	237	Hitterra	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Ecliptic	Aug 22	B. bark	300	Collinson	Master	..	
Egeria	June 9	A. bark	384	Emery	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	..	
Eidswold	Aug 7	Nor bq	264		Siemssen and Co	..	
Elizabeth	Aug 6	B. bark	447	Samson	A. R. Tilby and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Electra	Aug 17	B. ship	606	Woodgate	Glover and Co	Discharging	
Ensign	Aug 16	B. bark	431	Black	Siebel Lattimer and Co	London	Early
Erebus	Aug 3	B. bark	280	Lowe	Jarvis, Thorburn and Co	Ft. or Ch	
Ethel	Aug 3	B. ship	834	Montgomery	Frazar and Co	Discharging	
Eunice Nichlas	Ju 21	B. barc	327	Wylie	A. R. Tilby and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Eurinia	Aug 23	B. ship	1070	Berry	Dow and Co	Repairing	
Eurydice	Aug 21	B. barc	337	Gardner	Captain	Discharging	
Fanny	Jy 19	B. bark	167	Waters	Frazar and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Finzel	July 21	Da. sc	276	Poulson	Siemssen and Co	New York	Early
Formosa	Mar 26	B. ship	62	Phelps	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Gazawait	Aug 24	B. ship	300	Belcake	Siemssen and Co	London	1mdt
George Becker	Jy 20	Prus bq	254	Sahl	Dent and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Glenaros	Jy 20	Ger bq	471	Purchall	Jarvis, Thorburn and Co	London	Early
Glengarn	June 3	B. ship	896	Garlock	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Fuchau	7th inst
H. Dudbeck	July 21	B. ship	612	Ewald	Dyphant and Co	Hankow	Early
Helena	Jy 3	B. barc	299	Newlands	Wm. Pustau and Co	..	
Hermen & Rebecca	July 21	B. ship	812	Ewald	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Discharging	
Hero Bogaes	July 21	B. ship	824	Smith	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Helen Acheson	July 1	B. ship	716	Holliday	Hall, Tate and Co	Hong ong	Early
Hop-sing	Aug 24	B. bq	242	Hansen	A. R. Tilby and Co	London	Early
Horsa	Ju 21	B. ship	1023	Snedon	Birley, Waddington and Co	Discharging	
Hot Spur	Aug 26	B. ship	522	Cartright	P. A. O Co	..	
Hyacinth	Jy 19	B. bark	324	McFarlane	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Discharging	
Indian	Aug 17	B. ship	611	Sharp	Hoag Brothers	..	
Inshaneen	Aug 31	Da. bq	228	Jorgensen	Oxford and Co	..	
Invincible	June 3	B. ship	837	Falconbe	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
J. C. Munro	Jy 30	A. str	612	Wood	Captain	..	
J. N Cushing	Jy 30	B. ship	632	Snow	Horse Company Limited	Discharging	
J. W Seaver	Jy 19	A bark	500	Hamilton	Augustine Heard and Co	..	
Jane	Aug 26	B. bark	165	Pickard	Russell and Co	..	
Jeanne et Joseph	Aug 20	Fr. bg		Grosthé	Rajaumont and Co	..	
John Brightman	Jy 20	B. bark	377	Mayes	Celeste	Discharging	
Juta	Jy 24	Pr. bk	450	Meyer	Frazier Peters	Sale Ft. or Ch	
Keenita	Feb 1	B bark	280	Gad	Allen and Co	For Auction	5th inst
Kwang Foong	July 28	B bark	23	Taylor	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Fuchau	
Leonardo Da Vinci	July 22	Ha. bk	433	Peretta	Boge Brothers	San Francisco	Early
Lama	Jy 19	Ha. bk	383	Peretta	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ft or Ch	
Lord Clyde	Aug 19	B bark	531	Gilbera	Gilman and Co	Discharging	
Louing	Jy 30	Ha bq	304	Mortensen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Lucy E Ashby	Aug 9	A bark	315	Ashby	Dent and Co	Discharging	
Malacca	Aug 21	B. ship	563	Jepsen	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Manasse	July 22	Ha. bq	493	Petersen	Siemssen and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Madura	Ju 20	B. bark	316	Mathsins	Newbery, Elliot and Co	..	
Maggie	Jy 17	B. ship	305	Grothy	Trautmann and Co	Singapore	Early
Marco Polo	Jy 18	Ha. bk	699	Hemschild	Siemssen and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Mastadan	Jy 5	Prus bk	276	Qde	T. Kroes and Co	Fuchau	9th inst
Marie	Ju 27	Da. bk	136	Yong	Oxford and Co	..	
Marianne	Aug 2	B. bq	192	Uzler	Dun and Co	..	
Marion	Ju 27	Ha. bk	249	Lauchten	Gibb, Livingston and Co	..	
Marion	July 22	Ha. sh	551	Jansen	Smith, Kennedy and Co	..	
Minerva	July 5	B. bq	695	Fox	Frazar and Co	..	
Modern Star	Sept 1	B. brq	362	Johnston	Government Storekeeper	Discharging	
Napoleon III.	Jy 5	B. ship	1100	Hunt	Dow and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Naimound	Jy 5	B. ship	1722	Oughton	Frazar and Co	Discharging	
Nipon	Aug 4	Ha bq	3	Asegna	Thetis and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Nemo	Jy 31	Fr bk	410	Gidoux	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	old 23 inst
Oasis	Ju 28	B. bark	1165	White	Augustine Heard and Co	Discharging	
Ocver Cutte	June 1	B. ship	769	Bay	Siemssen and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Ommoner	Jy 29	Da. bq	290	Gottsche	T. Kroes and Co	Discharging	
Padang Panjang	Jy 19	Dut sh	600	Kehling	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Paragon	Aug 14	B. bark	736	Halsmquist	Dent and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Patna	Aug 21	B. bark	513	Jones	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Liverpool	2mdt
Pep O'Day	Ju 30	B bark	241	Johnson	Siemssen and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Peerless	Aug 1	Ha. bq	217	Johnson	Jardine, Matho on and Co	Zingaster	old 30 inst
Peterborough	July 19	B. barc	360	Orchard	Dent and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Petrel	May 31	B. bark	267	Lord	Siemssen and Co	Laid up	
Podesta	Jy 21	Ha. bq	38	Amerbeck	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
Poinsoe	Jy 18	B. ship	807	Butler	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Portland	Aug 8	B. ship	850	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Prata	Aug 22	Ha. bq	210	Fabricius	W. H. Adamson and Co	..	
Prince Alfred	Aug 21	B. ship	668	Jessen	Frantzmann and Co	Discharging	
Qua Lee	Aug 22	B. sch	340	Collins	Smith, Kennedy and Co	..	
Queen of the East	Aug 23	B. ship	825	Hess	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Discharging	
Queen of the Ocean	Aug 24	B. ship	678	Ellison	Gibb, Livingston and Co	..	
Quick	Aug 22	B. bq	229	Tivert	Master	Ft. or Ch.	
Rasa	Aug 6	B. ship	594	Pettie	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Early
Rapid	Jy 21	Ha. bq	249	Carlsa	A. R. Tilby and Co	Discharging	
Red Riding Hood	Jy 12	B. ship	709	Nicolson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	..	
Rio de Janeiro	Ju 27	B bark	260	Sap	Siemssen and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
St. Dunstan	Aug 10	B. barc	14	Van Voy	Mundry and Co	..	
Sagittaire	Jy	B. bk	343	Cardonnet	Dun and Co	..	
Sa ah Scott	Jy 19	B. bark	363	Richards	Sam Davison, for the Agent	..	
Sexton	Jy	B. bark	491	Thomsen	Master	Ft. or Ch.	
Sea Witch	Sept 1	B. ship	972	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	..	
Shooting Star	Ju 27	Sins bk	410	Hesbig	A. R. Tilby and Co	Discharging	
Sinn	Aug 22	Ha. bk	338	Fischer	Oxford and Co	..	
Shanda	Ju 21	B. ship	610	Drysdale	Dow and Co	Sale Ft. or Ch.	
Sittingbourne	Ju 22	B. bark	341	Cuningham	Jardine, Matheson and Co	..	
Statesman	Ju 24	B. ship	1000	Russell	Gilfillan and Co	London	Early
Stirling	July 20	B. bq	309	Waller	Dent and Co	Sale	
Ty Fat	Jy 24	Prus. bq	266	Cassler	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Thetis	July 23	B. sch	200	Bailey	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Laid up	
Thomas Dryden	Jy 18	B. ship	344	Hopes	Phillips, Moore and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Tiempo	Aug 14	Spa bg	370	Solla	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy Manila	Early
Tyeong	Ju 14	Sla bk	475	Donetsky	Augustine Heard and Co	Discharging	
Vanilla	Ju 26	B bark	886	Dawes	Siemssen and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Venus	Aug 10	B. bark	350	Hartford	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	..	
Victoria	Jy 30	Ha. bq	316	Petersen	Oxford and Co	..	
Water Lily	Aug 4	B. sch	140	Pounsberry	Captain	..	
Westhall	Ju 14	B. ship	936	James	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Wild Deer	Ju 21	B. ship	1016	Ross	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Ft of Ch	
Willy	Aug	Brr sch	270	Kuhker			

110 *Vessels.*]

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